THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1881.

Amusemente To-day.

Abbey's Park Theatre-le Verses en Suite American Institute—Institute Ex. dis Booth's Chestre—Institut (II. Rooth's Theater-Rebail (II.

Hjon Opers Hows - I've Maratte.

Roome I's Massam—Breatway and theat.

Daly's Theater-American Abroas

Grand Opers House-Frush, the American

Ge and Central Theater Variety. til be blue. Mercoun 20 loners. Envery's Sible's terrores ill and Second. Envery's Sible & Chert - The Streeties. Bavery's four As, Phenty - On Bandon. Madison Square Toester - The profit of Metenp line t since Ottobe New Thouter Caming s-To Albert Standard Theater-Patients.
San Franci co Insire s-Broader and Direct.
Steinmay Half-Court. Thatia Theat e-De Sartein. Colen Square Theate - Lare M. N. Windsor Theater-Bares Entitle

## The County Democracy.

It was peculiarly the duty of the County Democracy to nominate none but the best of men for office.

That duty they have not performed. The name of John McKnon shines brightly on their ticket; but some of the other rames are dark and almost hopeless.

It is not by such unworthy means that a great party can be renovated and reëstablished in the confidence of the people.

# The Land League Driven to the Wall.

The appeal to the Irish people, to which in the agony of its struggle for existence the Land League now has recourse, must provoke a sharp and decisive crisis in the present agitation. We shall soon know whether, as Mr. GLADSTONE has scornfully alleged, the Kilmambam prisoners are mere adventurers, representing nobody but themselves, or whether the mass of their fellow countrymen accent them as their champions, and are willing to attest their confidence and gratitude by severe sacrifices.

When, on Tuesday of this week, the remnant of the League's Executive Committee, finding most of their chiefs incarcerated, and the whole machinery of their organization shattered, called upon their countrymen to retaliate by paying no rent whatever, they took a step whose desperation can only be appreciated by recalling the interests and motives which would tend to frustrate their appeal. It is probable that no people was ever subjected to a more painful test than are the Irish tenantry to-day. Compliance with the injunction of the Land League means, of course, nothing less than wholesale eviction. In other words, men who, as a rule, possess nothing beyond the rudest shelter and the scantiest means of subsistence, are asked to forego even these indispensable conditions of existence, in order to exert a pressure on the landlord class, and through it on the British Government.

We can easily conceive the arguments which w 1 be brought to bear upon Irish tenants to induce them to disregard the summers of the League, and thus destroy the credit of an organization which has subjected its partisans to a dangerous proof. The peasants will be reminded that while a general refusal to pay rent would no doubt ultimately cause the ruin of almost every landowner in Ireland, yet, on the other hand, electment would involve starvation, whose effects are much more speedy and deadly than those of bankruptcy. In such a quandary, it is probable that more than one tenant will flud himself beset by those conscientious scruples of which selfishness or the instinct of self-preservation is so prelifie. "What right have I," he may demand, "to thrust my children out to starve and freeze by the readside, when by exhibiting the rent I now pay to the Land Court, I can learn for myself whether a fair reduction will not be made? And if it should come to pass that my own load is a little lightened, why should I care, after all, if the average burdens of the Irish ten-

antry are not a jot alleviated?" It is certain that many Irishmen will reason in this way, and possibly the majority would do so it they could not look forward to substantial assistance at the hands of the League in case of ejectment from their holdings. The fact that the Long ie is able to relieve a large proportion of those evicted in its cause through contributions derived mainly from the United States, constitutes an important element of strength in the present struggle. Nothing, indeed, can be more probable than that the Land League would be now seriously weakened, and that the bold test to which it subjects the Irish people would prove a failure, but for the large pecuniary aid supplied by America. When we reflect that the weekly receipts from this country now amount to nearly \$10,000, and that the sum could easily be quintupled, we can see that the fierce contest in which the British Government and the Land League are now plunged will practically be decided by Irish citizens of the United States. If. recognizing the decisive character of the present crisis, Irish-Americans should so largely increase their contributions to enable the League to relieve all the suffering resulting from eviction, it is well nigh certain that its injunction to pay no rent would be obeyed. It must also clear to those who are alive to the einbarrassed situation of Irish landlords that a general non-payment of rent for six months, or even for a single quarter, would make the landowning interest, to which Mr. Gladstone has deferred, eager for any sort of compromise.

It depends, therefore, in large measure on Irish-Americans whether Tuesday's appeal to the Irish people shall be answered. Nor will it be overlooked by those who are called upon to prove their sympathy by substantial succor, that the step now taken, although urged in some quarters long ago, was discountenanced and deferred by Mr. PARNITLE and his co-workers until they were driven to the wall. It was proposed, for instance, at the recent Dublin Congress, to demonstrate Ireland's distrust of the Land act by refusing to pay any rent until the British Parliament should pass a more satisfactory measure. This proposition would have been carried by a large majority but for the personal intervention of Mr. PARNELL, who foresaw that such a course would entail upon the Land League the support of the victims of eviction, and who felt doubtful about his right to draw heavily upon American good will while the alternative of testing the Land act remained. It will scarcely be forgotten that the sharp and conclusive struggle in which the Land the Irish people are new submitted is one which the Land Langue would never have ventured to apply but for the fervent symexperience has shown them they can

virtually the Irish question, in the new phase it has assumed since Tuesday's manifesto, will be settled in the United States, for the Irish Land League has no resources of its own, and looks to Irish-Americans to sustain it in a struggle of endurance.

A Lawyer's and a Physician's Notions of Professional Duty. Two letters relating to the case of Gut-TEAU, the assassin, were published yester-

day, One was from Gen. BENJAMIN F. Burnen of Massachuset's, and the other was from Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND of this city. These two gentlemen are representatives of two learned professions, that of the law and that of medicine; but they differ totally in their ideas of professional duty to a man in distress and pecil. Gen. BUTLER was applied to by the coun-

sel of the wretched GUITEAU to undertake the defence of the assassin, Unquestionably that is not a task any lawyer would be eager to perform, unless he was greedy of notoriety; for the public has already sat in judgment on the self-confessed slayer of the late President, and he is so odious in the eyes of the world that even clergymen declare that they are unable to bring themselves to pray for him. They evidently think that heil is just the place for such a wretch, eternal torment the punishment he deserves for his crime. It was so black they seem to believe, that it cannot be repented of, and they will not ask for his redemption.

Moreover, he is a poor man. His counsel has sworn that he is altogether without property, is not able to pay any money to bring to Washington witnesses in his behalf, and of course has nothing to give to the lawyers who may engage in his case. A more friendless, more utterly detested, more universally odious wretch never was arraigned for crime. Men hate him, and ministers of the Gospel would have GoD bate him also.

Under such circumstances, his defence cannot be an enviable task, a pleasant duty. Yet a conscientious lawyer, mindful of the obligations of his profession, does not refuse his services in behalf of justice simply because the case is unpopular. Gen. Bur-LER is such a lawyer. He declines to undertake the defence of GUITEAU, his engagements forbidding that he should enter upon so long a trial as that of the assassin must be; but he does not try to escape the responsibility because the accused man is leathsome to the people. We quote his words:

"I hold it to be a part of the chivalry of my profession that no lawyer within the circuit where he practises ought, without good cause, to refuse to stand for a man his personal belief be that the accused was lanceent or guil'y, and, of course, the amount of the compensation in the case ought not to become a makeweight in the question. The sdmirable example set by Oris, ore of the Sons of laberty, who in face of popular prejudice, de-fended the King's officers for shooting down the citizens of Boston in King street, now State street, has been the rule of my professional life, and ought to be the guide of

Those are brave and noble words. Such a view of the duty of the legal profession dignifies it and gives it a chivalrous character. But how does Dr. HAMMOND understand the duty of the profession of medicine? It is well known that from the first he severely criticised and constantly ridiculed the surgical treatment of President GARFIELD. Even if he did not say so directly, the interence from his remarks and from his written opinions was plain and unmistakable. It was that the surgeons were responsible for the death of the President, Dr. HAM-MOND is, moreover, an expert in insanity. He is frequently retained in criminal and other trials, and he receives large sums of money for his professional testimony. Yet what did he say to the counsel of GUITLAU when requested to testify at the trial of the nesossin? Here is his letter:

"Proce Simi Lampswer to your letter of the 19th inst. I restry! being obliged to state that under no executclasico e can I have any hims whatever to do with the ase of your cheat, either as advisor or export. My quinion relative to the surgical treatment of the Presiont does not in the least lessen my sense of Gurnar's

But what has his sense of Guffeau's eriminality to do with the matter? His sense of justice and professional duty, however, is something of more importance. Is it his custom to refuse his services as a physician to a man because he is morally bad? Does he ordinarily decline to give his opinion as to the sanity or insanity of an individual because he has been guilty of an odious crime or because he believes him to have been guilty? If professional courtesy and professional propriety have not prevented his openly criticising the surgical treatment of President GARPIELD as blundering, why should they now keep him from again expressing his opinions on the witness stand? It is not his business whether they help or hurt GUITEAU. He should be concerned only in the vindication of the truth, and he ought not to talk or write in New York what he is unwilling or ashamed to testify to at Wash-

ington. Neither as an expert nor an adviser will Dr. HAMMOND give his services to the assassin because of his " sense of GUITEAU'S eriminatity." Though it is part of his business to so not in such cases, and though he takes professional pride and gains handsome fees as medical counsel when insanity is alleged, as it will be alleged in the defence of GUITEAU, he will have nothing whatever to do with the case of the miserable creature soon to be put on trial at Washington for his life. Why is it? Because GUITEAU is so odious and so friendless?

Dr. Hammond's conception of the chivalry of the medical profession is evidently very different from Gen. BUTLER's understanding of the chivalry of the legal profession.

# Abundant Rain Needed.

Some rain has fallen within a few days in New England and the Middle States, but so far the signal service do not look for anything more than local showers, that will probably be insufficient to supply the need of water from which all the country hereabouts suffers.

Wells are yet dry in many places, eisterns have received a small supply of water merely since the month began, and streams are low and sluggish, or have disappeared altogether. The ground is so hard, having been baked by the sun for months, during which little or no rainfall has given it refreshment, that farmers are unable to plough for their winter wheat. Yet we are now on the eve of the fourth week of October, and in a season when rains are usually abundant, or when nature gives evidences of having

already received a sufficient supply of water. In town, however, the effects of a long drought are ordinarily little observed. They may show themselves, as they do now, in higher prices in the markers, but otherwise League is now engaged would have come the convenience of people is not disturbed weeks ago but for the personal efforts of | by a lack of rain. They may rather rejoice the man whose interference has been that they have no occasion for umbrellas; rewarded by consignment to Kilmain- that they can carry on their business and ham fall, in short, the test to which meet their engagements without fear of the interference of wet weather. It is the farmers, those who are near observers of the soil and of vegetation, and are depathy and lavish substantial aid which pendent on them, who acutely feel and bitterly lament the consequences of such an

parched all the region hereabouts since early in the summer.

But now even New York begins to understand how grievous an affliction the long absence of rain may prove. It finds at last that it must bear its share of the trouble from which the farmers have for months been suffering. The rain which has refused to pour in Westchester and Putnam Counties is now more needed by New York than by the land in that district. Except for winter wheat and rye, the farming season is practically over. The cattle, it is true. have poor and insufficient pasturage, but for weeks past the grass has had to be supplemented in many places by dry fodder, and their case is hardly worse now than it was a month ago.

We draw our only supply of fresh water from a parched region, where the streams, long unted by rains, are at their lowest. The natural flow of the Croton River is not enough to satisfy the thirst of the city. It is daily not a tenth part of the quantity of water consumed by the city, a quantity not sufficient for our needs at the best. And the reserve supply in the storage reservoirs will last less than three weeks at our present rate of draught.

The situation of the city is therefore critical, if not alarming; more critical than people generally seem to understand. It may rain to-morrow, and the fall of water may be enough to relieve us from the danger in which we stand; but the last third of October may be as dry as the two-thirds of the month which have passed. Even if we have rains, they must be abundant and long continued to remedy the evils of a drought not unparalleled perhaps, but such as is experienced here only once or twice in a generation. The Commissioner of Public Works tells us that the rainfall for July, August, and September was firty per cent. less than the lowest for the corresponding three

months for the preceding fitteen years. Never before within that time, and never since the Croton Aqueduct was built, has New York been in so much danger as now of a perilous scarcity of water; and our dependence on that aqueduct is so exclusive that it it fails to satisfy the thirst of the city we have no means of supplying the deficiency from other sources. Yet we need not have been in the auxiety we are in to-day. If the storage reservoirs were capacious enough to hold the water obtainable from the Croton basin in times of abundant rainfall, we could easily tide over even so extraordinary a drought as the present.

As it is, prudence must teach the people of the city to use water with far greater economy than is usual with them. The waste of the Croton is at all times enormous, and it occurs chiefly in private houses, where faucets are carelessly or wantonly left open when there is no occasion for water. If only the quantity absolutely recuired was used, the consumption of the city would be very much less than ninetyfive million gallons a day. It might not be more than a half or two-thirds that.

In a time like this, perhaps the people may be induced to be temporarily economical of water, knowing the dangers of lavishness; but ordinarily they will not spare the Croton. Nor is it advisable in the in terests of cleanliness and of health that they should be obliged to measure the quantity they draw. They ought to have a supply at all times large enough to enable them to use water freely without fear of evil consequences. But in order that they may do that, we must have more capacious storage reservoirs and increased facilities for bringing the water to town.

## Shaking It Up.

Wolfe continues to make things lively in Pennsylvania. People are getting awake to the importance of his canvass, and those who said at first that the movement would be "either a farce or a whirlwind," now await the whirlwind.

The trouble is that the bosses have absolately no point to make against WOLFE. His record is as straight as theirs is crooked and foul. He shows how the robbery of the Commonwealth has been going on in the same way for years, and how the pet banks and the Ring speculators have pocketed untold profits from the use of the funds in the Treasury. They have no retort to make. The account between Wolff, and the Commonwealth presents a large balance on the other side. He has saved almost as bill case alone be prevented their carrying off by fraud and bribery the round sum of \$1,000,000 in a lump. What other citizen of Pennsylvania can say that he has ever been individually worth \$4,000,000 to the State at

a single session of the Legislature? The people naturally enough listen to this man with some attention, and it is safe to say that the Ring has never before had such a thorough shaking up. Decent men everywhere wish the bold reformer good luck, since no one, Republican or Democrat, can doubt that the overthrow of the third-term Ring bosses in Pennsylvania would be a national gain.

## Justice to Scoville.

Let GUITEAU have justice at the hands of the law, and let Mr. Scoville have justice before the public.

Mr. Scoville assumed with reluctance the part of counsel for GUITEAU; but once assumed, it becomes his duty to defend him with every argument and every method

recognized by law. GUITEAU is on trial and not his lawyer. Let Mr. Scoville do his whole duty, and | erv; but now I can fight!" said one. The meetlet the public treat him with respect. And if he fails to do his whole duty, he cannot be respected.

President ARTHUR's brief speech at Yorktown was nest, diplomatic, and in good taste, To pay a proper tribute to our patriotic forefathers without exaiting their services at tue expense of those of their French allies, to fittingly praise the ancestors of the French guests without hurting the feelings of other visitors by invidious comparisons, and to say a eracious thing for the vanquished nation, all at the same time, required a nice choice of

words, in which the President was not lacking.

The wife of King, the balloonist, seems to bear the possibility that her husband is lost with great firmness. On Wednesday, when he had been missing five days, with only one day's provisions on hand, and when Western Union telegraph operators were instructed to "scan every speck in the sky" and report on it if their scanning proved fruitful, and when Fort Snelling was called on for cavalry to go on a reconnoissance for the lost balloon, Mrs. King is reported to have expressed her disgust at the newsboys who kept crying out about her husband's balloon, and she was even said to have gone off to East Tennessee a direction diametrically opposite to that taken by her husband when last heard from. She would seem to be the right kind of a wife for a person engaged in the balloon business.

The Coroner's jury at LANDENBERGER'S mill, to Philadelphia, finds a number of noticeable things. It finds HARVEY, the owner, criminally responsible for the nine lives lost, by not been committed for trial; it finds the city re-sponsible for not foreign Hanvey to put up fire count on receiving from America. So that | exceptional drought as that which has | escapes; it finds Hassissor, the bookkeeper, | erdinary year.

answerable for not trying a little to save the lives of the operatives, instead of devoting all his attention to the office property; it finds that the fire was due to the electric apparatus for lighting, which was badly constructed and insufficiently attended to. Instances of inhuman carclessness or niggardliness like those first noted are very familiar; but this fire is memorable as the first great factory slaughter resulting from electric lights. Ten years hence, how many like slaughters will there have been and how many lives will then have been lost?

Secretary Kingwoop, it is said, will not contest for the United States Senatorship from Iowa, and the election of James F. Wilson is believed to be assured. The monopolies are getting deep root in the Senate. Of the new men. Campen represents the Standard Oil Company; Milles of California, the Fur Seal Corporation; Millen of New York, Wood Pulp. WILSON is attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad, and will serve that interest faithfully,

The recent stealing of DEMOSTHENES, in bust form, from the ball of the Astor Library was an act of vandalism that had but a short duration. DEMOSTRENES was found in a Broadway store, where he had been sold by his captors, and was tripp chantly restored to his perch in the library. Henceforth DEMOSTRENES will become an object of double interest to the lounger; and it is comforting to learn that, had he been lost forever, he could have been duplicated cheaply.

Great complaint is made about the recent index to the laws of the United States, and with very good reason, for the work is badly done, and stands in the same category with that of the Revised Statutes, which cost five thousand dollars for being bungled. Congress pars money enough to engage the

best ability for this task, the slighting of which is a serious and perpiexing annoyance to legislators and laymen, who have occusion to examine the statutes at large or the revised edi-The fault here, as it is in almost every form

of Government work, is that favoritism supersedes right. It is understood that the Department of State gave this job to Mr. ROBERT C. SCHENCE of Ohio, who employed clerks to make the index, while he reaped the benefit of their The Philadelphia Press says that Mr.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, the professor of Addition, Division, and Silence, has gone to Chicano to study a traction railway. Last year the people of Pennsylvania tried to get rid of Mr. Kemnne by putting him in jail, but his friend Gov. Hoyr pardoned him out. Perhaps the Philadelphians can persuade Mr. KEMBLE to stay away from Pennsylvania, and permadently take up his residence in the West.

If New York yachts can't beat the Madge New York buildeg can whip a Kentucky dog of the same breed. Here is glory enough for one day, But where was BERGH? Perhaps in Canada, enjoying the horrors of man-flogging in Canadian prisons, and so pleased with the sight that he forgot the poor, dear dogs.

Whatever the theory about the fire on the Bothnia, the practical result will probably be to increase the uneasiness of some people with regard to the various new sources of danger to which ocean travel has lately been made subject It is obvious, however, that if thieving was the object of the fire, there was no risk of its being attempted except in port.

of his celebrated motor, or, rather, of a combination of evilinders, plungers, pumps, globes and connecting rods, somewhere within which his motor was alleged to be at work. The trial was a very peculiar one. This motor has been threatening, for the last six years, to run a train of cars to New York and a vessel to Liverpool on about a cupful or bucketful of water. What KEELY netually did was to turn a wheel, as one experiment; to fire a bullet through three inches of plank as another; and to nerform two or three other trivial feats, any of which could be produced by a very ordinary use of very familiar forces. When it is added that the exhibition was given in KEELY's own workshop, and that the room directly underneath, also occupied by him, was kept looked and boited, and that he refused, in some confusion, to allow his visitors even to look into it, the value of the trial is obvious. To make the thing complete, the inventor, before each experiment, scraped a large tuning fork with a fiddle bow, in order to get the right pitch for the motor, which was hinted to be derived from the force of cohesion. Instead of the prestyl agrimented changed of mere conjurers, Kanar gave an explanation that by means of the introductory impulse and the fifth compound he so impinged on the molecular lead as to disturb the equilibrium, and then to multiply the atomic ether or liberated interatomic impulse. much cash as they have stolen. In the Riot | The only thing in the workshop, visible or invisible, which t e assembled party seemed to understand was the collation. But there is no denying the fact that by dint of some qualities KEELY has kept this sort of thing going for six years, and that he still finds stockholders who have abundant faith in him.

There is trouble in the Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church that promises to do harm to that hitherto flourishing organization. It arises out of the removal by the Bishop and his Conneil of the Ray, JOHN F. CLYMER, Mr. CLYMER has only been in Auburn a year, but there has grown up some dissatisfaction with him. When his removal was announced it was plainly declared to be the work of a ring that now, for the third time, defeated the wishes of the great majority of the church members. There was a church meeting called and largely attended, and resolutions condemning his removal were adopted. A committee was appointed to "ferret out who did the work and are responsible for the removal of Brother CLYMER," and it was resolved that "no pledges be made for the support of a pastor, and no money be paid until the committee report satisfactorily to the people." The women sobbed, and some of the men looked as if they wanted to swear. "When I first heard of it. I could ing was dismissed after the hymn "Together lot us sweetly live " had been sung. The liev. H. F. SPENCER, who succeeds Brother CLYMES, ought to have much sympathy. He has a hard tuan before him. It is to be hoped that he will succeed in harmonizing the warring factions, for while those brethren are engaged in quarrelling, who knows how many thres the enemy may not sow?

The boy who didn't know it was loaded has got his deserts at last. A young woman in Brooklyn, who was disfigured by a load of shot from the sportive snapping of the gun, has recovered \$1.000 damages.

## A Question as to a Prayer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The chapand of the Yor have exchanged read his prayer from t that prayer go up to heaven when it was written. which was the time when its author conceived and expressed it, or dat it go up when it was formally voiced by the clergs man? Known There are some things which we do not know. and can't find out.

## Mr. Conkling's Health.

From the Units Observer of Oct. 17. Senatar Conkling is suffering, as in former years, from malaria, and is confined to his bonse. If no worse that he was several years ago, which he was confixed to a dark seed to me, he is the main to be certainly in better, although his eyes are not at this time affected. Mr. Lawrence called upon the Senator Vistorday, and tia has seidom or never beigre seen his distinctivitied triend so greatly depressed by illness.

### TORK TOWN.

The victory whose hundredth anniversary is now celebrated at Yorktown is a conspicuou illustration both of the success that attends harmony and of the rain that follows jealousy among cooperating military commanders. The orators and poets of the occasion naturally extol the skill and valor that procured the surrender of Cornwailis, but it was only an exceptional combination of British dissension and a singuiar concord of the ailies that made the cap-Looking back at the history of those days, it

becomes very clear that the renown acquired by

Lord Cornwallis, in ravaging the Carolinas, had provoked in Sir Henry Clinton much uneasiness and envy; and when, without orders from his superior, he thence marehed into Vir ginia, and proposed to transfer the Southern campaign to that State, Clinton, with unconcealed vexation, wrote that had he seasonably known of his subordinate's purpose he would have prevented its fulfilment. But the British Government, on receiving directly from Cornwallis news of his Virginia scheme, heartily supported it, and Lord George Germain gave Conton the choice "to remain in good humor or avail bimself of the leave of coming home." The Commander-in-Chief did neither but stayed in New York, fretting partly under apprehension of an attack from Washington, and partly from the news which constantly came of Cornwallis's brilliant raids through Virginia, where, after remounting all his cavairy with the horses he seized, he had aiready destroyed property to the amount of \$15,000,000. The upshot was that Clinton sent Cornwallis imperative orders to put himself thereafter entirely on the defensive, selecting and fortifying some permanent station on the peninsula, like Williamsburg or Yorktown, and sending back to New York 3,000 men, which was nearly half his force. Before these last orders could be carried out, Clinton received from the Government extravagant praises of Cornwailis's operations, coupled with commendation of himself for having reenforcements to Virginia, as being by all odds the most promising offensive operation of the war. This checked Clinton's plan for stripping Cornwallis of half his Virginia forces and left enough to make the ensuing capture decisive, but the antipathy of the two British commanders had been already made apparent to each other. So intense was it that Citaton, instead of resigning, which would have been a dignified course, refused to do so, lest his pince should be filled by his triumphant subordinate. Cornwallis, on his part though supported by the war authorities at London, nevertheless felt himself to be Clinton's victim, as he was compelled, against his protest, to shut himself up in a defensive post, at the risk of being cut off by a combined movement of the allied ships

and troops. Remarkable as was the discord of the British Generals, it was not more striking than the unity and self-sacrificing cooperation of the allied commanders. Immediately on arriving in the country, Rochambeau had declared at Newport that he had come to place his arms completely at the service of Washington; and while still at sea he had issued an order notifying his command of this subordination. With equal courtesy and wisdom, Washington, when he found both Rochambeau and Lafayette anxious that the alited operations of the year should be in Virginia rather than in New York. and firmly impressed that the rendezvous for the fleet and the troops which Count de Grasse was to bring from the West Indies should be in the Chesapeake, cordially approved that plan as a substitute for the attack upon New

York which he had long been meditating. The same spirit was seen in the general willinguess to waive questions of rank in order to promote American welfare. When the Marquis de Saint Simon arrived in Virginia with 3,000 French troops from the West Indies, though he was a far older soldier than Latav. ette, who was then in command there, he piaced himself at once under the latter's orders, it being agreed that among officers of the same grade the Americans should take the precedence. Admiral de Barras, who commanded the French squadron at Newport, put himself under the orders of Admiral de Grasse, his junfor in order not to interfere with the latter's plan of operations. As for the well-timed and friendly cooperation with which the parallels were pushed in the stege of Yorktown, and the assaults made, the Americans being on the right of the line and the French on the left, nothing could have been more effective.

On the British side, the lack of cordial sunport continued to the end, and destroyed any possibility of escape for Cornwallis. Admiral Graves, who was totally until for the British naval command at New York, instead of anticipating Count de Grasse in seizing the mouth of the Chesapeake, as he might enaily have done shared the prevailing impression that there was no harry in relieving Cornwallis, and on arrivin there, at last, he suffered himself to be beaten by De Grasse in a battle which only lasted about two hours. Then he drew off, and after remaining five days within sight of the French, returned to New York, thus practically abandoning Cornwallis to his fate. Though the allies outnumbered Cornwallis two to one, Clinton after holding a council of war as early as the 19th of September, which decided that Cornwallis must be relieved, went so leisurely to work that his recoforcements arrived in vessels at the mouth of the Chesapeake a mouth later, and after the surrender.

If, therefore, to the descendants of the victors the admirable concord of a century ago is a pleasant spectacle, to the descendants of the vanquished it might well be a chaggin to reflect that the disaster of Yorktown was the fruit of potty personal jealousies. As a palpable fact, however, the descendants of both sides long ago realized that this conclusion of the campaign was the best that could have happened, as it precipitated that acknowledgment of our independence, which without it was certain, sooner or later, to be achieved, though perhaps

# only after other and bloodier wars.

George Washington's Carriage. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: It may not be generally known that one of the critizens of the city is the owner of the carriage in which Washington made his White of Philadelphia, and was regarded by him as a most reloce. In a journey of nearly 2,000 miles, it is said that it is a serse of a bold started. In the Lowis and vil-NEW YORK, Oct 18.

### The Oyster Chumpion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: THE SUN the 16th save one man opened 7,000 eyepers and another opened 7.700 in one day. I challenge these two

men to match me twelve hours for \$100 a sate. I am
the trees it changing of the world, eath a record of
solid order an aware basis, and any now who wants to
wrent the home from me mass fight hard for it.

Find C. Rassbas, Commons of the World,
Oct. 17. 123 Wass alieny-hard after; New York.

Willing to Enter a Sewing Machine Race. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: There e few of the sewing machine slaves who would chail to see a race like that emersical by "One of Them?" in The Sea of today, and I think there would be a creat many either to join in the race. I also see an oversic and would chief the contest.

| Arm York, Oct 10

#### The Last in Canada. From the Toronto Clide. Coulter was brought before Police Magistrate

increased as to the price and scheet 1 to us year and 200 days in the teeras Prison, and to recease I of years fashes with a cat I must talk the city of a Rayra thought of the cat of the color of the cat of the color of the cat of the color of the cat o Indies one might, the office twenty our as an expense of a ministrate with the above without a temperature twenty-tener theorem were administrated to Universe the Cristical private at the Arica's craiming theorem. The property of the accordance to the Arica's craiming the above of construct at the Arica's at the Arica's and the Arica's first the above of the accordance of the Cristical at the Arica's and Ar A Jersey rustic has handed us a bunch of wild bine violets when he puncked in a heat presents a best and historial tracks with great in the first and historial tracks when he puncked in a heat presents a bare board in the presents at the rare uncommon, it ever before the first board and reduced the declar below mercy that there are uncommon, it ever before the first board and reduced end and reduced as in the specific the body, the running of the grant adopting in other parts of the day a character board and reduced end and reduced as the specific the body, the running of the grant first board and reduced end and reduced and the standard and reduced ends and the specific the body. The principal and the specific the body the running of the grant adopting the day in the specific the forcing and the day and the day and the standard and the first and the standard are first board and the way and sent the first has serious inflamoration of the grant and the way and the way and the way and the reduced are first board and the way and serious inflamoration of the grant and the serious inflamoration of the grant and the way and the way and the reduced are first because in the serious inflamoration of the grant and the serious inflamoration of the grant and the serious inflamoration of the grant and the serious because in the serious inflamoration of the grant and the serious inflamoration

### WENDELL PHILLIPS ON IRELAND. peech of the General Agitator at the Re-

From the Boston Bernik From the Boton Break!

FetLow Citizens: I remember a similar gathering under this roof, when we came together to welcome Dillon and Parnell to their abors on this side of the water. Mr. Parnell has an imperative engagement which keeps him from being with us [applause and laughter], but we give the same welcome to these gentlemen, and we hope that as they go west they will flod, as did he, that the wave and the heart of their welcome grow stronger and heartier every mile they travel toward the setting sun. [Applause.]

of their welcome grow stronger and heartier (Appliance.)

(Appliance.)

Our triend said he was not surprised at the recent action of the Administration in England. Well, we at a distance are like the old listener to the college debutes in Latin; he was at a distance because he didn't understand the language, and we are 3.000 miles off. When some one asked of him what use was his attendance, no trouble; I watch the two men keenly, and the man who gets mad first has no argument." I have no troubles I watch the two men keenly, and the man who gets mad first has no argument. "Anplause.] We all remember the twenty years ago, under this roof, the men who could not be answered were mobbed. So I tonk that, in England to-day, the men who cannot be no-secred are but in jail. [Applause.] If Mr. (Gladstone could have answered he force, Now, as I told you on that occupied to force. Now, as I told you on that occupied to force. Now, as I told you on that occupied to force. Now, as I told you on that occupied to force. Now, as I told you on that occupied to argument and shoot en ules. Neither can you imprison an idea. The moment the man who represents it is within four walls, every humance eye, every enlightened heart, every glorious aspiration, centres upon him, and he becomes the pivot of the intellectual and moral movement of the age. Atoplause.]

within four walls, every humans eye, every enlightened heart, every alorious aspiration,
centres upon him, and he becomes the pivot of
the intellectual and moral movement of the age.
[Anniause]

Thank God that Gladstone arrested Parnell,
He lifted him from being the head of the Land
League to being the head of the great moral
and humane movement of the age. [Anniause]
But it was no surprise to me that Mr. Gladstone committed the final blunder of arresting
his great antagonist. You have reminded us,
s.r. that in that great struggle when I reedom
hung in the critical balance in these forty States
the voice that came from the great leader of the
Liberal party was an amen to Jefferson Davie,
who fried to turn this free resultie into a slavehooding despotism. [Applause.] What wonder
that the same man to—ag should do his utmost
to perpetuate sinvery -among the pensants
of Ireland? I don't believe there is a
drop of literal blood in all of Mr. Gladstone's
body. [Applause.] From the crown of his head
to the sole of his feet there isn't a drop of
blood that looks forward—not one; every one
looks backward. [Applause.] In his youth he
was a firm and unyieding Tory; and the Jews
might quote Mr. Gladstone as sufficient proof
of the truth of their angient proverb. He thinks
he is going to subdue Ireland. Well, men, the
intent of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose, Lave tried that job 400 years and failed.
[Applause.] Cleero said to a Roman bully." I
have laughed at Cattime's sword; what do I
care for yours?" So Ireland may say to the
Chanceslor of the Exch-quer. Cromwell could
not conquer me, nor William HI.; and I forced
Weilington for the third time in his life to surrender; what care I for this windy Tory in a
weak skiff? [Applause.]

Mr. Gladstone shoes daily, as our friend said,
5,000,000 or colon, and be site of iraland. He may cover it with troops from Belfast
to Cork and from Dublin to Connaught, but he
hasn't reached Ireland as she lives in these
patriotic breasts; he has not reached the I0,600,00

has asserted uself. [Appeause.] He is engaged in a task which, considering the race, is impossible. You may weigh it against what gallant and persistent race you please; you may take Poland, the most gallant people in Europe, that fings the Turk back into Constantinople, and saved the cross from the crescent; and yet Poland is a name trodden out within the limits of 200 years of Russian oppression. For 700 years depositions, attract, trodden under not, Ireland, with the cross of her faith in one hand and the embers of her faith in one hand and the embers of her faith in one hand and the embers of her faith in one hand and the establish oday the pival of British pelatics, on which turn and by which are judged the great civil questions of the leader of the English race. And yet this boaster underlanges to do what for And yet this houster undertages to do what for 700 years Englishmen have tried to do and hailed. [Appsinger] On no; oh, no; Mr. Chan-cellor. You may thrust starving women and dying men out of their homes; you may stamp out · v rything that is happy in Irelant; yes, perhaps for a moment you may even stamp out resistance, but liberty knows nothing but vic-tory. [Arphause.] Looking out on the present and indring by the post, freeland will stand hailpy and prosperous when Gladstone's name will ret with Wetterburne, Lord Edon, and Lord North. [Protonges appliance] h. no; Mr. Chan Lord North. [Protonged applause.]

# AXI-HANDLE SMITH.

A Family that was Overlooked when the Yorktown Invitations were Sent Unt.

To THE EDITORIOS THE SUN-SEC. It seems that an unintentional injustice this been done to some of our American representatives of the victors of Yorktown. who led a commany of continentals there. Uncle Be-Smith was one of the pioneer seitlers of Stouben County Handle, Smith, the lator retorner. Grav-haired natives at this Stelle a still remember the then familier lines:

"Remember year duty dear Walter,
Andring out the old wine e bed,
When the new will bed to the after
Too beaution acity termen."
In less than two years after these lines were written and done so with was a wantlever from the old home. the tender (Assert).
Ansert lim to heave his boylesed's nome, and has
ind beauty to find an early grave.
Before the locate representatives leave our shores it is
be hoped they will visit the old Mechanics held at the
noted of whose tower the second a Revolutionary natival
was would be and the counterfrom meether to give rethe first the scrittment that the mechanic of America is
a first to be scrittment that the mechanic of America is

## Youthful Land Leaguers.

To THE EPITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Annexed Level a copy of a note just received, for which I select your siferation and jubication. Your light thin a so fairly and broadly I trust it will not stadam to welcome some gr wing germs of honest and contain intelligence ents training t emerices to understand and unblind these vice principles of a tional presents, so dear to our for follows, the establishment of which their inertal enemy secretaries we this day commons ate.

At a real hat where, brings the intelligence exceptions preparing to proceed constitutional signate more quickly the side Rainpays are writer those of their personal acceptant. So new the train the first of their personal acceptant. Naw Youn, Oct. 18.

Copy of Nove Street in Assessed Local Leadurers of New York City.

Draw Napau. The Juvenile Leaguers of the Nineteenth Werd inwest to hold an indistation meeting on Sanday Oct 20 at 8 P. M. Natwithstanting the columnty which has no inter headen you we hope you will tayor to write your presence. If you can come I wish you would not were this come, a liting us where to send a carriage left

you. Super-turb.
Many J. Menny.
President of the Mice Ford Juxesile Learne;
Farmy H. Honay, Vice President.
Jour Barry.
President of the stances S. Parriell League;
E. Heary Vice President.
Launana, Nickass.
President Burbael Davitt Branch;
Frank Demin, Vice-President.
New York, Oct. 17

## A Peculiar View of Things.

To the Eprion of the Sun-Sara I was de district to see "Treignid's Lesson to America" in The Sua of the 17th. It is time that all well wishers of the country hould ery a halt to the process of transferring, by legis should ery a but to the process of transferring, by legis lative and other means toe jubile wealth to the prevate of private persons, which has been running an introder rupted course for the past 10 or 30 years. The modern malliminers claims to the southership of their wealth is as abstred as weald be any private claim to the source-able of the farmings. Wently, the language, is easily inter a crashed of the public, and by its very existence predictale such a consensus of the beside before any in-dividual can have to make an one of it, that it is wen-derful to see those by this has no need of it that it is wen-derful to see those in timesters supposite that anything but the more use or wealth easily theirs. At the same time, as with language, on tupester appreciation at the existence of the accorded to each in the occasing of his capally it as a level of the capital of their see the fill and resource but to redecit the withing an according to the Harmonics, but 10 for decital and this year social truth; Harmonics, but 10

#### Sot Pinkeye. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. The pres-

enter idente among the horses in the cities of New York and Broaden is not the influence called sinkers. It BECOMMENS, Out 18. Variable Name and please pagaments are a name of tradet said optical to the bate about

#### SUNBRAME

-The network of German subterranean cable is completed. It connects 2:1 towns, and has com--In his diary of European travel the Shah

f Persia says that an Englishman who disobeys a bolic man is instantly not to death.

-In Cyprus the law courts are shortly to be reformed, and Judges are coming from England to preside over the new tribunals. -According to the last census the outlay

for building and repairing farm fences owing 1978 is eleven Southern and Southwestern States aggregated \$13,505,740 -The sowing of forest pine seeds has been begun by the Shakers at Enfield, Conn., and the State

authorities are considering plans for encouraging this needed industry. -A few days ago a party of trackmen working on the Old Colony Raticant at Dighton, Nass,

found under one of the ties six certified bank checks that were lost in June. -The Germanizing of the provinces of Alsace and Lorrgine is reported to be making time progress; much less than has been looked for or than is

-A recent survey of the Flume at Franconia, N. H., shows that many of the ledges in the vicinity are largely composed of as fine a quality of grante as can be found in all Scotland.

deemed necessary at Berlin

-The Mr. Erasmus A. Darwin, whose personal estate exceeded \$750,000, has left three-sixths of \$ and all his real estate to his brother, Mr. Charles Robert Darwin, the eminent naturalist.

-A recent religious census taken in Prussia shows that that country contains 17.645.402 Protestants, 0.205.136 Catholics, 363,750 Jows, 42,548 Dissenters, and 22,006 persons professing no religion. -In six days' stalking on the Ben Alder

Forest Lord Headley shot thirteen stags. The mountain is a most arduous stalking ground. All these stags were killed between 3,000 and 4,000 teet above sea level. -The house in which Dante was born, and which has heretofore been under the care of the city of

Florence, has been transierred to a hank of that city as payment of a loan, and is to be so d at public anction. -A passage in a speech recently delivered by the Pope has once more put into circulation the re-port of his approaching departure from Rome. The Putrie professes to know that Leo XIIL will transfer the Holy See to Satzburg.

-Mr. J. Van Pract of the royal household of the King of the Belgians announces that Mr. H. E. Stanley, the African traveller, has suffered from billoud fever, but is now in excellent health and spirits, having oulte recovered his strength.

-Franz Hilmar, the composer of the first 1st lust , at the age of 79. The polks existed long before -The controversy on the relative density

of various woods is likely to be prolonged by the fact that some soldiers engaged in building a telegraph line from Fort Kamath, in attempting to raft a lot of tamarach poles down Wood River to the lake, were surprised to see ail the poles sink beneath them. -Bavarian journals express themselves

greatly discussed at the sentence of a private in the army to three days' imprisonment because he applied the epithet of "You villainous beast!" to the balkly horse of one of the officers. The charge against him was unbecoming behavior toward an officer's horse." -Beggars and tramps have become a numerous in Germany that the Government has had a adopt stringent regulations for their suppression, and

with a view especially to ascertain in what particular these regulations may be advanta, cously modified. -Journals of southern California expres the opinion that the project of dividing the State into two, which has been so actively advocated for a time, is a failure. They believe that the present rapid development and increase in wealth and population in the south ern counties, and the conflict between their interests and those of the northern counties, will in time force a division, but that the movement is now premature an

official statistics on the subject are now being collected

ested politicians to create a batch of new offices. -The temperance folks of Kansas are be granting at last to get the upper hand of the liquor seller and drinkers. For a time it was impossible to convic under the new laws, even in the courset cases and new the plainest evidence, but the Prohibitionists have subscribed money, held mass meetings, and taken stema resolutions not to rest until the stringent statute relative to inquor selling should be enforced, and now they have succeeded in obtaining convictions and the imposition of

heavy fues to Topeka, Florence, and Ottawa. -The famous Chateau d'If is to be prepared for the Arab prisoners taken by the French in Ta-nis. This news will recall the marvellous escaps of Edmond Dantes in the sack which, being supposed to con to the more renewned adventures of Monte Christo away its title to this cricbrated fortress. Compling the other site of the islet in the Mediterranean, opposite the port of Marseilles. The name of the castle is derived from the "its" or yew trees with which the rocky is at was orig

inally covered. -One of the most curious collections of theatrical works in existence, brought into the market by the demise of its late owner, the celebrated Baros Government, It contains over 25,0 0 printed plays, representing the reportsires of all the Parisian theatres performed in the provinces or abroad during the last 81 years. It also includes a complete series of the neitheal dramas written and produced during the time of the first

French Republic. -The revision of the war treasure of the G rman empire will shortly be made. This treasure which is said to amount to 120,000,000 marks inch coin, is deposited in the Julius Tower at Spandau. The are each possess a key of the cuamber in which it is kept, and the door opens only when the key- are applied simultaneously. The treasure is divided into ten lots, and each lot is further autodivided into two ive others of

1,000,000 marks each. This large sum of 120,000,000 marks, or \$1 (02),000, earns no interest. -The city of Bangor is the headquarters of the lumber business of Maine. This year there have been 200 Occording test of legain its booms and the localities tured and shipped to market. It has been an unusually good year for leading and cutting, wages of men and teams have been reasonable, and supplies were thesp. The only drawback has been the scarcity of chies to cut will be pour, as from present indications sumpage,

teed, wages, and supplies will be much higher -Dr. Löwe, the most active advocate of the idea of establishing a German university in the United States, has been arrested to Frank ort or susticion of embezzing the moneys that have been embled as contributions to the project, and his effects at the project. have been subjected to examination. The real search has not yet been made public. Dr. Lowe, lefters the university scheme was set on toot, had been a like in one of the higher schools, and not noted for possessid style, and this, it is supposed, has caused his present

has done more service to his country than it counts whose names are household words. This was Published Postgate. Working as a boy in a grocer's slow, he be came disgusted with the adulterations he saw grained, and resolved, when he got the chance, to by and stone public opinion on the subject. This he was at a ham, and the recommendations of the sementary committee, now law, against adulting tions, which have done, very much to source man especially the worth of his hard earned

-Herr Zander, a German musica and that of the weather. He says that sind inevitable charges in the intenstint, purity, a of the voice resulting from physical variation Piness, nervous tension, and the like he has in influences of a har metrical nature that seem approaching changes in the weather. In clear deeper. In wet weather about to clear up a became bright, clear, and strong, and wastrike too high a pitch. Herr Zinder was dechurch chuir and teacher of singing in a high many years, and had ample opportunity of very me these

-Mothers and nurses cannot be too care ful about the say they use on the little ones. For 100 physicians know how many of the samples and decases among children are caused by the new mile the pretty and pertunied todet sospe that are streets showed the presence or ground core Paris, tin crystal, magnesia, pumine stine . . off-amorane grown. Bot righted envancement here, h harmless in their cases, because a minute Adding the date these to the raund, diseased, putril quality used, and mothers may well be up alled at neutevils these peat looking, deforately so